by 110 feet, with an apsidal chancel 26 feet. There is no gallery except an organ loft. The church is to seat 1,000 persons. The cherestory is of stone, supported on stone columns, with richly carved capitals. The tower (no spire) will be 167 feet high. The cost of the church is

males in Brooklyn, which is to be in the early English style, and will cost 14,000.

Near Beston, on the 11th inst, the corner stone was laid for the foundation of the Catholic church of St. Francis de Bales, and consecrated with appropriate ceremonics, conducted in the usual manner by Bishop Fitzpatrick and the attending clergymen. The site of the church, which is upon the top of Bunker Hill proper (not Breed's Hill, where the monument stands), was covered and enclosed by a mammoth tent, within which an immense mass of people was gathered. Among the large number of genilemen not of the Catholic faith who occupied seats on the speaker's platform, were Commodore Hudson, of the Navy Yard, and Mayor Dana, of Charlestown. Besides Bishop Fitzpatrick and Archbishop Purcell, the following named clergymen were present:—Rev. J. A. Healey, Rev. J. J. Williams and Rev. John McElroy, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Brangian, of East Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Doherty, of Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Conroy, of Albany; Rev. Mr. Fernardin, of Canchmati; Rev. Mr. Leb., of Chilocothe, Olio, and the pastor of the church, Rev. George A. Hamilton. After an address by Archbishop Purcell, the corner stone was laid with appropriate rites, conducted by Bishop Fitzpatrick and assistants. Beneath the stone was placed a box, in which were deposited a gold coin, of Pus IX., a large bronze medial of President Buchanan, a silver medial and three brass coins of Napoleon III., together with a set of United States gold, silver and copper coins of 1859, and also a plate with the following inscription:—

A new church is now in process of erection at Port Huron, Michigan. It is built of brick, with basement, tower and spire. The whole is to be well finished, and will cost \$12,000.

will coat \$12,000.

The new church edifice erected by the Assembly Prespiction church of Beaver Dam, Wis., was dedicated to the worship of God on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Sormon by Rev. J. M. Buchanan, of Milwaukee.

An Episcopal church is being organized at Plainville, twenty-eight miles north of New Haven, Conn. The principal part of the members have been connected with the Congregational church of that place, whose pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wells, has recently become a candidate for Holy Orders in the Episcopal church. Plans for a house of worship are being prepared at Harsford.

The lecture ball of the Catholic Institute of Newark, of worsing are being prepared at Harrord.

The lecture hall of the Catholic Institute of Newark, N. J., has recently been enlarged and refitted. At the reopening on the 17th inst., addresses were made by Rev.

ich have already been obtained.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT NEW ACADEMY.

The Irish American says.—The annual commencement the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, under the direction the Sisters of Charity, took place on the 8th inst., at enew Convent, Fonthill, near Youkers. His Grass enbishop Hughes was present, accompanied by a maker of distinguished divines. The Academy building that the forms of the Academy building the Academy buildin Archishop Hughes was present, accompanied by a number of distinguished divines. The Academy building is one of the largest, and, we may add, the finest structures erected for the purposes of education in the United States. It is in length two hundred and sixty-five feet, and at its greatest width, in the centre (including the tower and chapet) one hundred and fifty-six. The main entrance, which is reached by two flights of steps, through a handsome portice, under the tower, opens into a spacious hall, having on either side the parlors, reception and music rooms and the corridors leading to the study hall and the lower floor of the convent. At the end of the hall is the chapel, which has also two lateral entrances leading to the pupils respectively. The whole building resis upon the natural rock, and the basement is built in two stories above the foundation, thus affording ample space for cellars, kitchens, bath and clothes rooms, and refectories, which, while raised high above the level of the surrounding ground, are still beneath the main ficor. The rooms on this floor are large, airy and well lighted, with lotty and well finished walls and ceilings. The chapel is exceedingly handsome, and will be, when finished, one of the largest and finest of the kind in this country. The windows are filled with richly stained glass, the sitar is of beautiful marble, and the choir, which is on a level with the second story, contains a very fine-toned organ.

The second story is reached by a broad and easy stair-

choir, which is on a level with the second story, contains a very fine-toned organ.

The second story is reached by a broad and easy stairway, branching off to either side of the great hall and opening into the tower. On this floor are the class rooms, which are well calculated for the purposes for which they are designed, and land out in the manner most conducive to the health and comfort of the purplis. On either side of the chapel, with doors looking late it, are the infirmaries. The upper floor is occupied by the dorantories, which are models of noatness and regularity.

The view from the top of the tower, which is one hundred and fifty eight feet high, is inexpressibly grand and beautiful, embracing, as it does, a prospect of more than twenty miles in a direct line along the river. The elevation of the whole edifice above the level of the water is about two hundred and forty feet.

The Reproduction of Bestor Onderdone.—The Church-

twenty miles in a direct line along the river. The elevation of the whole edifice above the level of the water is about two hundred and forty feet.

The Resenance of Besuce Onderdone.—The Churchman, the Episcopal organ, says:—But inasmuch as some well-intended remarks of the press go to show that many persons do not sufficiently reflect upon the distinction to be made between the acknowledgment of guilt and the raising of no question whatever concerning the justice of a sentence, we are constrained to add a few words on this facad. Having once pleaded "Not guilty," to the charges contained in the presentment, we do not clearly perceive the liberty of the respondent, as a dutilg son of the Church, to express any opinion in relation to the merits of the decision, in so far as such expression may involve the motives and intent of the Court. The simple fact that Bishop Onderdonk applies for the removal of a sentence without limitation as to time, does not require that he should state whether he believes in the justice or injustice of the same—not a whit more than if the sentence, under which he is suffering, were expiring by its own limitation, and no such necessity involved as that of a memorial for its removal. Whatever may have been the views and feelings of his friends, unmurnuring submission to the authority of the Church, has ever characterized the conduct of the bishop. We have all confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the gentlemen entrusted with the movement, and in their ability to dispose of such matters in perfect conformity with the requirements of the House of Bishops, and to the satisfaction and best interests of the Church in the diocess of New York.

New Taxot Scourt in Newark, N. J.—The Advertiser of the 15th Says:—A meeting of delegates from the Metho-

House of Bishops, and to the satisfaction and best interests of the Church in the diocess of New York.

New Tract Society in Nawark, N. J.—The Advertiser of the 15th says:—A meeting of delegates from the Methodist Episcopal churches of this city was held last evening in the Church to form a City Tract Society of the denomination. Mr. Wm. G. Lord was elected Preside Cornelius Walsh, vice President; C. B. Pollard, Secreta and A. D. Atwood, Treasurer. The object of this see 'y S, as its name indicates, the dissemblation of tracts:—their religious information. B it composed of three of the figure of the county formation. It is composed of three of the figure of the religious information. B it composed of three of the figure of the county for the county for the county for the county for the political special society meeting, with the pastors of each in the figure of the county of the figure of the county for the county for the political special society meeting with the pastors of the county for the pastors of the patron. The others hold their positions for a year, to be appointed in June. Each church delegation appoints its own delegation, and the other positions for a year, to be appointed in June. Each church delegation appoints its own delegation, and the other proceeds of the manual conference of the figure of the patron. The proceeds of the manual conference on the proceeds of the manual conference on the proceeds of the controlled by the own delegation, and the other proceeds from the momber ships will make a general fund. An aninversary meeting is the best of the figure of the patron. The proceeds of the manual conference on the part of the patron of t

ports read and contributions received in behalf of this

The trustees of Antioch College, Ohio, have elected Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham (Mass.) to the presidency of the institution, made vacant by the death of Horaco Mann. Mr. Hill is regarded by those best acquainted with him as craimently fitted for the position to which he has been elected.

Domestic Missions of the Free Church of Scotland.
Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland.
The residue of his property, after paying all other
legacies and bequests, to be used in dispensing
the Gospel of Christ in and around the city of
New York, and in his native country (Scotland),
estimated at.

A. Thorse, of Cieveland, Ohio.

The London religious papers report a very marked progress by the American Protestant missionaries in Turkey. Congregations planted only a few years ago now number many hundreds, and at a recent interesting meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Constantinople, it was determined to establish a branch in Persia.

Recent advices from Sweden are that many have been awakened by the preaching of a few Wesleyan ministers, and that the revival had spread through a large portion of the country and extended even to Lapland, and that the high and low, rich and poor, are made trophies of redeeming mercy.

of the country and extended even to Lapland, and that the high and low, rich and poor, are made trophies of redeeming mercy.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is a member of the new Episcopal church at 8t. Johns, in the parish of Putney, London. The Bishop of London recently consecrated the edifice, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt has undertaken to act gratuitously as organist for one year.

The disorganizing effects of "come-outerism" are spreading among the sect commonly called Quakers, and it is now certain that many have set their faces against the traditions of George Fox and William Penn. The causes of dissension do not very clearly appear, further than that the new lights charge the conservative clders with undertaking to reign, instead of bowing to the Lord and suffring him to rule and reign.

The Convention of the clergymen of Ohio assembled at Columbia on the 10th inst., and organized permanently by the choice of A. A. Guthrie, of Zamesville, as President, and ten Vice Presidents. All parts of the State are well represented. A committee was appointed to report resolutions in opposition to slavery, and an address to the people of the State and nation.

The forty-second anniversary of the New London Baptist Association is to take place at Haddam on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d days of this mouth. The sessions are to be held in the Baptist church.

By the will of the late Francis Perkins, of Fitchburg, proved at the last session of the Probate Court, the sum of \$5,000 is bequeathed to the American Unitarian Association, to be used for the purpose of educating destitute young men for the Christian ministry.

Bishop Polk was a cadet at West Point at the time Behop Mollvaine was chaplain of the institution. A oor-

Perhaps such intensity of feeling was never witnessed. Trembling and weeping at the altar, Bishop Polk was entirely overcome, and a thrill of sympathy ran through the audience which left no cheek dry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

They have a sensation preacher, one Rev. J. B. Fuller, of St. Louis, who is only eighteen years of age. Although but a youth, he has won a great reputation as a sound theologist and an eloquent pulpit orator.

The Wisconsin Baptist State Convention has its annual meeting in Beaver Dam on the 21st of this month.

PRESENTERIAN STATISTICS.

The Erangelit says:—We had expected before this to be able to give a more extended notice of the minutes of our Assembly than was possible at the time they were published. This seems to be the more necessary, since several of our contemporaries in the interest of the Old School Church have been instituting comparisons, professedly founded on the statistical tables of the minutes of the respective bodies, which, in the absence of proper explanations would lead to incorrect impressions as to the prosperity and strength of each. From the printed minutes it appears that there are within the bounds of the two Churches:—

Old School. New School.

Synods. 33 23

Presbyteries. 168 108

Ministers 2,2577 1,545

Churches.—25,445 10,705

Total communicants 279,630 137,930

Adding these together we have the united strength of the two bodies:—

Synods. 56

the two bodies:—
Synods.

Syno

tant elergymen, without distinction of sect, united in the performance of the administration of the sacrament.

Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian church in San Francisco, and the moderator of the old school Assembly at its meeting in New Orleans, has commenced the issue of the monthly Pacific Expositor, and takes ground against the Bable in schools, against chaplains in the Legislature, against all Sunday laws, and generally goes in for the largest liberty on religious subjects, insisting that ours is not a Christian country or government in distinction from Mormon, Mohammedan or heathen.

Rev. Mr. Wright, of the M. E. Church, Cleveland, has been charged with libidinous conduct. We have since heard that there are eight or ten specific charges against him. He is charged with making love to a young lady, and with taking unlawful liberties with several lady members of his former flock.

The Baptist Association of New Jersey will convene in

The Baptist Association of New Jersey will convene in annual session at Salem, on Thursday, the 20th inst., in the First Baptist church.

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN WARMINGTON.—The Star, of the 14th, says:—At Wesley chapel the meeting was very fully attended last night, and a number of penitents appeared at the altar. After a brief discourse by Rev. Mr. Ball, the services at the altar were begun with ardor. A conversion was reported at the close of the meeting.

At the Night street Methodist Protestant church the meeting, yet in its early stage, was remarkably animated, and several persons were reported for the prayers of the clurch. After a brief discourse by Rev. Mr. Bates, the altar services were entered upon with several penitents at the altar. The meetings generally close at about ten o'clock.

Luss Religious Movement in United The religious movement is spreading through the North, and wherever it has reached the same results are observable. A correspondent, writing from the county Armagh, says:—Some market instances of concretion layer state place, accompanied with circumstances peculiarly the same place, accompanied with circumstances peculiarly the lange of the several poor degraded women of the streets have been place, accompanied with circumstances peculiarly the lange of the numbers of young chedren, of the years old and upwards, whose hears have been savingly impressed.

The following is a copy of a handbill in circulation at Newry:—

OPEN-AIR MEETING.

Court of General Sessions.

REGIERRY OF BURGLARS AND NOTORIOUS THEYES
SENT TO THE STATE PRISON.
SET. 13.—The first case called on for trial this morning

sas that of France Sabada, an Balan, who perpetrated a
bold larceny, he having in February snatched a roll of
bills from the pocket of Wm. H. Brows, a clork in the
employ of Messra. Herkimer & Lathrop, as he was passing
the corner of Breadway and Isberty street. Brown pursued the thief and gave him into the hands of an officer,
who locked him up in the Tourbas. But in consequence of
the failure of the in appearing his the consequence of
the failure of the in appearing his in consequence of
the failure of the in appearing his in consequence of
the failure of the management of interest of the failure of the
month sine, when officer Hamblin caught him is the act
of pickage beckets at Washington market. He convoyed
him as the person who stole the money. Of course the
jury immediately rendered a vertice of "Guilty" dentited
him as the person who stole the money. Of course the
jury immediately rendered a vertice of "Guilty" and as
he was known to the authorities as a notorious character,
the City Judge imposed the highest penalty of the law,
there was the placed at the bar for trial.
He appeared, from the evidence of Mayer H. Myers,
the complainant (who is an estach; of the Ness office), that while he was passing through the Park
one night in the early part of August, the prisoner, who was
in company with two other mee, accosted him and endeavored to snatch his watch from his packet. He resisted
the prisoner, and a policeman seeing the scuffle, came to
his rolled and gave chase to the fugitive, but failed to arrest Conchin at that time. He was subsequently captured,
however, and arraigned on this grave charge. Mr. Sedgwick stated hat the evidence only sustained the crime of
an attempt at petit larceay, of which the jury promptly
convicted him. The City Judge, is passing sentence,
tated that the evidence only sustained the crime of
an attempt at petit larceay, of which the jury promptly
convicted him. The City Judge, is passing sentence,
tated that he rejected he could not impose a sovere sentence upon the c

and William Sampson, in entering the premises of Henry J. Leland, 589 Third avenue, on the 224 of August Picket pleaded guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for two years, while Sampson was tried and acquitted of the charge.

Picket pleaded guilty, and was sent to the penitentary for two years, while Sampson was tried and acquitted of the charge.

Julius Dubois, who stole on the 2i of September a coat worth \$30, the property of William Powell, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State prison.

Themas Caliahan, a youth, was convicted of petit larceny, having stolen a watch worth \$14 from John Hurley. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Fischer, indicted for forgery in the second degree, having on the 26th of Angust passed a \$10 counterfeit bill on the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to the second grade of that offence. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for three years.

George King, who was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Franklin Westerfield on the 6th of August, and stealing three coats, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence, and was sent to the State prison for two years.

Morris Dodd, alias Denn, and Jahn Williams, who purking at two watches worth \$50, owned by Eins H. Riamberger, pleaded guilty to the charge. Williams was sent to the State prison for two years, and Dodd to Blackwell's Island for the same period.

James Smith, Thomas Sweeny and John Lewis were jointly tried and convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, having at an early hour in the morning of the 8th of August boarded the schooner Martha Moore; but officer De Cordy captured them before they succeeded in stealing any property. A large bowle knife and a quantity of matches were found on the persons of two of the prisoners, while Smith remained on shore as a look out. The officer stated that they were notorious Fourth ward thieves, and were well known to the police for a long time. Judge Russell sent each of them to the State prison for four years.

Russell sont care of the services and presented a large patch of indictments for burglary, larceny, false preteness, embezziement, &c., to which all the prisoners, on being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. Their trials were set down for next week.

William J. Keller and Barkley Cunningham, who were

william J. Keller and Barkley Cunningham, who were jointly charged with burglary in the third degree, in entering the store of Andrew Sempler, 200 West street, and stealing \$20 worth of brass cocks, were placed on trial, but the evidence was not strong enough to warrant a conviction. A few days after the burglary was committed, officer Field arrested the accused, together with another young man named William Sickles, in a den of thieves in Thomas street, at which time Sickles told the officer that a pocket knife, found in Mr. Sempler's store, belonged to Cunningham. Another officer testified that he heard Keller remark to Cunningham in the cell that if he kept still they would not be convicted, as there was no evidence against them. Sickles was taken as a witness, and was discharged. The other two were convicted, and the City Judge sent each of them to the State prison for five years, as they were old offenders.

SET. 15.—The first case taken up by the prosecuting officer this morning was an indictment for grand largeny

officer this morning was an indictment for grand larceny against Mary Fox, who stole \$43 in gold coin from Dennis Kehoe, 168 East Thirty-second street. She pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State prison for two years. Edward Upton and John O'Rourke, two boys, were

and was sent to the State prison for two years.

Edward Upton and John O'Rourke, two boys, were jointly charged with the grave orime of burglary in the first degree, in breaking into the basement of Mrs. Buckley, in Ninth avenue, and stealing \$20 worth of clothing. They pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

Wm. Thompson, alias James Mead, was tried and convicted of petit larceny, having been indicted for grand larceny, in stealing \$40 worth of cloth and trimmings from Jacob Jarowhaski. He was remanded for sentence. James Divine was placed on trial, charged with stealing a gold watch, worth \$50, from a man named Rogers, on the 26th of August, but the evidence was so slight that the Assistant District Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and the accused was discharged.

Christian Schelle was indicted for embezzling \$600 in gold, a promissory note for \$600, and a bill of exchange valued at \$600, from Messrs. Richards & Brothers, by whom he was employed as a bookkeeper. He pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and in consequence of his employers interceding in his behalf the Judge was very lenient, sending him to the penitoniary for one year.

The Grand Jury presented another lot of indictments to which the prisoners pleaded not guilty. They will be tried next week.

Henry Weekman pleaded guilty to obtaining goods under false pretences, and was remanded for sentence.

Edward Dubos pleaded guilty to obtaining dods under false pretences, and was remanded for sentence.

Edward Dubos pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State prison for two years.

SEIT. 16.—At the opening of the Court this morning James Speyer on the last of September and stolen a watch worth \$50. The prosecution abandoned the folonious part of the charge, and the evidence false green to sentence of the charge, and the evidence false of the sentence of the charge, and the evidence false even to sentence of the charge, and the evidence false even to sentence.

worth \$30. The prosecution abandoned the felonious part of the charge, and the evidence failed even to sustain the

worth \$30. The prosecution abandoned the folonious part of the charge, and the evidence failed even to sustain the offence of assault and battery. The jury immediately rendered a verdict of not guilty, and Greene was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Joint Bone and Hugh O'Neil, were tried for burglary in the first degree, in having entered the dwelling house of Herman Ulrich, No. 29 Attorney street, on the night of the 224 of August, but the evidence was insufficient to austain the indictment and the accused were acquitted.

Charles Icashy, who stole a watch worth \$14, owned by Michael Dugan, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the pententiary for six months.

John Ryan and Henry Coeburn, who were indicted for an assault with intent to rob Jacob Schulmien, pleaded guilty to easault and battery, and were each sent to the city prise a for thirty days.

James C. Maroney and James Boyle, charged with a folinious assault on Frederick Schumacker with a Knife, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Charles Anderson, a colored young man, was tried for an assault on Pricelius, at Clinton alley, on the stoley of the prise of the sentence, acquitted him without leaving their saats, the testimony for the defence showing that Cornelius attacked Anderson first with a loaded cane. The grand jury presented a batten for disturnents in the afternoon, and the majority of the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

John Wilson, an old offender who has served a term already in the State prison, pleaded guilty to burglary in the durid degree, having calored the store of James Anderson the store

Sarr. 17.—The City Judge passed the following sen

Sur. 17.—The City Judge passed the following sentences this morning:

Mary Butler, guilty of grand larceny, was sent to the State prison for two years.

Abraham Grenthal, who was convicted a few days since of grand larceny, was brought up for sentence. His counsel moved an arrest of judgment, which was overruled. Judge Russell sentenced Grenthal to imprisonment in the Sing Sing prison for three years.

John Ryan and Henry Coburn, who pleaded guilty to committing an assault and battery on Jacob Schulader, were each fixed \$50.

James Boyle, guilty of an assault upon Frederick Schumaker, was find \$10. After which the court adjourned till Monday.

Ex-Sensior Cooper on Cheap Postage.

No measure of public pelley adopted by the government since its foundation has even met with such universal acceptance as the reduction of the rates of postage. All sections and all classes of the country united in expressing their approval of this wise and beneficial measure. Its effect was to quicken intellectual activity, promote public presperity, facilitate intercurse between those whem distance had separated—thus ministering to the sentiments of friendship and kindred, as well as to the advantage and convenience of those engaged in the various occupations of life.

If anything were wanting to prove how strongly the people of the United States are wedded to cheap postage, it would be found in the favor with which a large majority of them received the defeat of the Post Office bill at the late session of Cougrees. While no people in the world are more averse than ours to any act on the part of their representatives tending to discredit or degrade the government, or arrest any of its departments in the discharge of their constituents, and the provisions of the defeated bill was designed to increase the rates of postage, the authors of this defeat, instead of encountering the exercations of their constituents, almost everywhere received their plaudits, although the Post Office Department during the whole of a long recess was left without means to carry on its business.

As, however, in the present condition of our national Treasury a diminution in the receipts from postage might outweigh every other consideration in the estimation of Congress, who are charged with the regulation of the rates, a suggestion which involves a roduction in the cost of each letter to the writer without effecting a corresponding decrease in the gross receipts of the Post Office Department, may not be unacceptable. This result was partially accomplished by the act of Congress of 1892, by which the Post Masser General to furnish the stamped envelopes the provent provides and partial provides of the

for administrative ability which none of his predecessors have attained.

More Operatic Troubles.

Alleged Connubial infidelity in the Pariodi Operat Troups—excitement in the Green Room.

JFrom the Cincinnate Enquirer, Sept. 3.]

A brief paragraph in a morning paper on Saturday stated the fact that two members of the Parodi Italian opera troups, who are now performing at Pike's Opera-House, had been arrested on a charge of connubial infidelity. Such was indeed the fact, but we are glad to know that the operatic discord has been satisfactorily infirmollized, though not without the interestation of an officer of justice. The history of the affair is about as follows:—

Some years ago an Italian, named Intrepidi, engaged from time to time with the various opera troupes in New York to sing in the chorus, married an American girl possessed of considerable musical talent, who was also in the chorus. Matters progressed with them harmoniously for a time, until the habits of her husband prevented his obtaining a situation, and he became dependent upon the abors of the wife for a subsistence. Not content with this, it is said he frequently resorted to violence and personal abuse, which rendered her life miscrable.

To the great relief of Madame Intrepidi, about two years ago Signor Intrepidi "turned up missing," and nothing had been heard of him in all that time. Madame continued her labors in the operatic way, supporting by her singling her two children and her mother, and finally joined the Parodi Opera troupe. Hardly had she set foot in this city before the husband, who had so mysteriously disapppeared two years before, presented himself to her astonished vision! Had the ghosts of the dead came stalking about they could not have been more unwelcome visiters. He had left his peculiarly Ralian vocation of attending a confectionary establishment to confront his wife, and demand an account of her deeds for the past two functions of head of her past two white her we had to a pusitic and made and to

Not content with account of the decision of the pastwo-years. Not content with account of a justice and made oath to bis allegations, charging that she was guilty of divers im-proper acts with Signor Nedmin, another member of the troupe, the leader of the male chorus. Just as both were preparing to leave the hotel for the theatre, to take part in the avening's nerformance, the officers took them into

has allegations, charging that she was guitty of divers improper acts with Signor Nedimi, another member of the troupe, the leader of the male chorus. Just as both were preparing to leave the hietel for the theaire, to take part in the evening's performance, the officers took them into custody. It was a note not set down in their part, and was introduced at a very unlucky moment. Sing they must, and the agent being sent for, a \$10 gold piece post-poned the formal arrest until morning, when bail was entered for their appearance.

In addition to the legal proceeding commenced by Intrepidi, he must needs make threats that if the Court failed to do him justice he would revenge his fancied wrongs by taking the law into his own hands. This was sufficient for the agent, who immediately procured the arrest of the lealous busband upon a charge of threatening personal violence, and the Justice required a bond of \$1,000, which he could not procure. A prison stared him in the face, with its close quarters, had fare and worse sleeping accommodation. He begged for a rest; matters were out of all time and tune; it was a role he was unaccustomed to, and his voice became harsh and wheezy. From the key note of triamph it sunk to the soft whisper of the vanquished, and would have been lost altogether within the walls of the county jail but for compromise. He withdrew the charge against his wife, and piedged his honor to interfere with her no more, and the Sig. Intrepidi was then himself safely delivered from the grasp of the law. He immediately returned to his confectionery shop, and exhibited the luscious, tempting fruits with his accustomed industry, while Madame took her place as usual in the chorus at the opera house last evening, and, perhaps, sung the more sweetly from the consciousness of being rid of her tormentor.

The Drowning of O'Conner, the Juster His Hesrony is Busir.—The Rochester Union says:—We had barely time last evening to give the substance of the telegraph despatch from Niagara announcing the death by drownin

The Wine Crop.—Mr. R. Buchannan, of Cincinnati, in a letter to the St. Louis Horticultural Society, says the vintage of 1859 near Gincinnati will be the largest since 1853. The average yield will be about four himdred gallons to the acro, although some vineyards will produce six to eight hundred gallons to the acro. Within twenty miles around Cincinnati it is estimated the crop will amount to eight hundred thousand gallons. So that the wine crop of Ohio the present year may be safely stated at over one million of dollars in value.

A GROWING STATE.—At the late election for Governor of Texas the vote was about sixty-three thousand. Nine years ago, when Texas was admitted into the Union, she only polled eight thousand votes. This shows an astonishing increase in the population of the State,

Spiritual, tota at a Picalo..

Spiritualists have no mare the gift of prophecy than common people have. They proposed recently to have a grand picnic and social gathering of all the faithful on the heights of Fort Lee. Wednesday a sek was fixed for the affair to come off, but the state of the weather was unfavorable. None of the spirits appeared to be familiar with atmospheric arrangements, and no medium hinted that the day selected would be unpropitious. It so happened, however, that it was so, and consequently there was much disappointment. Still, a number of the believers, who had made preparations for their physical comfort on the occasion, and whose baskets were duly filled with ham sandwiches, persisted in going to the trysting ground, where they had as good a time as circumstances permitted. Others, ignorant of a different arrangement, permitted. Others, ignorant of a different arrang went down next day, because it was fair, and because they thought it was the general understanding that the picnic should come off the first fine day after that fixed. went down next day, because it was fair, and because they thought it was the general understanding that the piente should come off the first fine day after that fixed. In that they were again in error. It was the same on Friday, when some thirty or forty spiritualists assembled at Fort Lee with their baskets and fixings. And so it was not to be wondered at that their numbers on the ground last Wednosday, when the affair really came off, were but small. There were not more than thirty or forty of them procent. But the fact that two or three other large picnic parties had selected the same time and place for a pleasure day in the country, and that all mixed freely and good humoredly together, amply made up for the paucity of spiritualists. In this way the affair was very pleasant. The unbelievers found affinitios among the faithful, and joined with them in the dance. The fiddles of the one party did duy for the other, and all joined promiscousty in the amosements of the day. The scup or swing was the best patronized of all the institutions on the ground, not even excepting lager. There were scores of them scattered throughout the grounds, and old and young participated in the oxhilarating sport. Even the ladies seemed oblivious of the fact that the modern hooped skirts are not exactly the best style of dress for being elevated in. They went in for fun and seemed to cujoy the relaxation from the ordinary stiffness of city life. Many of the younger women wore picturesque costumes, such as one sees only now-a-days on the stage of the Opera. All that was wanted to convert them into operatio peasant girls was the shortening of their dress by some inches. Bloomer hats were worn coquettiably on the side of the head, and were in many instances wreathed with evergreens. The men, too, gave a rein to their romantic notions, and bedecked their hats and caps in the same style. Some scattered themselves in groups through the woods, laughing and singing, and enjoying themselves on the more the head, and were in many instances w

ache. The story created considerable amusement, and the by-standers cracked jokes with the girls approped of the newest and most pleasant mode of treatment for invalids.

Brother Fowler was followed by Brother Barnes, a large, burly, big-voiced man, with a neculiar style of eyebrow elevation which gave him at times a very comical leer. This brother, before opening his mouth, took several strides up and down the platform, all the time elevating and depressing his curious eyebrows. He appeared to be awaiting inspiration; and, as if to hasten the process, he put his hands familiarly on a lady near him, and made her take a turn or two with him. Having attained the desired pitch of inspiration he came to a stand still and opened his mouth. The first sentence showed that the inspiring spirit had a thorough disregard of all the rules of grammatical construction, persistently making the brother put substantives in the plural before verbs in the singular-talk of "idagarrytyping" thoughts and make "permanate" do duty for "permente." This gentlemanticural illustrations as is the paster of Plymouth church. He deceasated on the heasty of men and women unfolding their petals in supernal spheres, and throwing out their little feelers after divine truth; and gave expression to the idea that some can unfold their petals quicker than others. He spoke of the great Divine efflux from heavenly spheres impregnating the very atmosphere, and of the light of spiritualism "permanating" all matter. But the best of it was the asserting of his belief that if the unbelievers present could see the spirits of their friends "enjoying themselves in dancing and musical operations," they would not persist in their unbelief.

At the conclusion of his speech Brother Barnes performed a number of miracles under the influence of the spirit. Persons who asked questions mentally were answered in the affirmative or the negative by brother Barnes placing the questioner's hand on some object specified by himself. Doctor Gibbs, a venerable looking old gentl

York. Dancing and singing begulied the downward trip, and all the excursionists—spiritualist and unbeliever alke—spienred well pleased with the manner in which they had spont their day at Fort Lee.

The Corner Stone of the Perry Monument—Some Singular Proceedings.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 14.]

On Saturday about ten thousand people from various parts of the United States, though principally from the States bordering on Lake Eric, assembled at Put-in-Bay to celebrate the great victory achieved by Commodore Perry on Lake Eric in 1813, and to lay the corner stone of a monument designed to commemorate the great event. It had been amnounced on a previous occasion that some \$4,000 had been raised toward a fund for the crection of a monument, and that now, all being in readiness, the corner stone was to be laid with appropriate ceremonics. As we said, about ten thousand people assembled to take part in the interesting ceremonics. But when they arrived at Put-in-Bay it was found that the corner stone was to be laid on another island, inaccessible to the large boats, and to which the committee of arrangements, with the officers of the day, reporters, and a few favored spectators, were conveyed in a small boat. Here it was found that no preparations had been made for laying a corner stone, no foundation having been laid, or even excavation made. But, determined to accomplish something, the valiant committee set to work with shovels and spades, making an excavation of about two feet, when they struck the solid rock. The stone that had been brought with them was then produced, a copper box of suitable dimensions for the reception of the deposits was also at hand, into which divers and sunday interesting relies were deposited, and the box scaled up and placed in the stone. The stone was then let into the hole in the ground and "laid." When these interesting ceremonies had been performed, a question was raised as to the amount of funds on hand for the completion of the deposits was a special part of the formation

come along and take them, so he would take them away to save them.

It is waithe that some explanation of this matter can be made by these interested, and we trust there will be. But if our information is correct—and we think we have good authority—the Perry monument is a humbug.

the City of Brooklyn—A Park of T Hundred Acres Proposed. In pursuance of a recent act of the Legislature

to laying out public parks and a parade ground in Brook to laying out public parsa and a parsag ground in Brow-lyn, and appointing a Board of Commissioners to carry out the provisions contained in said act to locate the same, the Board held a preliminary meeting last June, and organized by the appointment of Judge John Greenwood as Presi-dent, and Mr. Luther B. Wyman, as Secretary. They dent, and Mr. Luther B. Wyman, as Secretary. They selected a number of committees, whose duties should be to examine into the most eligible positions in their several districts for public parks, and to present the results of their various investigations at a future meeting. After arranging these committees the Board adjourned for the summer, and on Thursday evening again met to hear the various reports. Among those present at the adjourned meeting were Judges Greenwood, Morse and Smith, ex-Mayor Berry, Major General Duryea, Alderman Maujor and several others. The Chairman of the Committee appointed to perform the duties in the Eastern district for

pointed to perform the duties in the Eastern district (xx. Mayor Berry), presented a report, together with a may and outlines in illustration. He said that the committee had been surprised that in the outset they had understed the importance of the duties assigned them, not being aware of the immensity of the labor required at their hands. They entered into particulars respecting the rapid growth of population in New York and Brooklyn, and remarked upon them as being one vasi metropolitan district, and foretold that in the next decade of years on the Long fishand side this immense town will reach beyond the county in which Brooklyn is situated, showing that the great prosperity of this dustrict as yearly taking rapid stricts, far outstretching suything at present Known in this country in advancement.

This conclusion they adduce from the cit that New York, from a population of 60,000 to 1850, has increased to the country of the dustretching and the country of the dustretching and the country of the country of the dustretching and the country of the countr

American Union Club.

This political club, strictly American in principle This political club, strictly American in principles and spirit, and the only club of its stamp in active existence in this city at the present time, held a meeting Friday evenng, at No. 179 Wooster street, for the double purpose of electing officers of the club for the ensuing year and for deciding upon some definite course to be shapen for itself hrough the drifts, rocks, quicksands and bars of the meaning and the present day.

political currents at this present day.

The polls were opened at six o'clock, and the voters deposited their tickets in a straggling manner from that time until nine o'clock, when a meeting was formed, Mr-J. I. Forbes taking the chair, and Mr. John T. Phillips acting as secretary. At this time there were about forty

acting as secretary. At this time there were about forty members in the room.

In the course of the evening Mr. J. L. Scartme made a few remarks. He was opposed to a straight American ticket. He hoped that when the deligates go to Utica that they will say—"Gentlemen, we do not support you six or you six hecause you are a populican

ticket. He hoped that when the deligates go to Uticat that they will say:—"Gentlemen, we do not support you, sir, or you, sir, because you are a republican or because you are a democrat, but because we think that by supporting you, you will do the best benefit to the State of New York." He was in favor of the adoption of the following resolution, which had been previously submitted to the consideration of the meeting, viz:—

Resolved, That this Club unbesitatingly declare itself warmly favorable to the American State Nominating Convention at Utica, pursue such a course of action as will result in the harmonious and effectual adoption of a ticket to be composed of an equal number of candidates selected from the mominations respectively made by the republican and democratic parties, a ticket that would be successfully elected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. PHILLIPS (not the Chairman) made a few remarks. He said in substance—let the American party pursue the course at Utica, of choosing candidates indiscriminately from the different tickets according to their best judgment.

Mr. Phillips then enlarged on Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" system. The chairman thereupon called him to order, stating that it was not the object of the meeting to discuss at length, as time would not allow, the policy of political leaders. The speaker was strong and happy in his denunciation of Mr. Seward, as an enemy to the American party. In conclusion, he said, I favor the adoption of the resolution, (given above).

Mr. CHARLES T. POLEXICA also spoke, and also denounced William H. Seward as the greatest enemy that the American party ever came in conflict with. He hoped to see the day when the American party would be restored to its pristine power and glory. And in fine, said he was heartly in favor of the above resolution.

Several other gentlemen spoke, all evincing the same spirit of opinions as contained in the above remarks. The result of the poling of the votes for the election of differen was the election of the following

resolution was then put to vote and carried nearly unant-mously.

The result of the polling of the votes for the election of officers was the election of the following ticket without

officers was the election of the following ticket without opposition:—

President—John Thomas Phillips.
Vice President—Joseph Forbes.
Second Vice President—William H. Barry.
Treasurer—James S. Turner.
Recording Secretary—Augustus S. Bodine.
Corresponding Secretary—Jared A. Timpson.
Sergeant at Arms—Victor Johnson.
Finance Committee—Win. G. Bunce, Edward T. Forbes,
James R. Alexander, Joseph W. Mauterstock, John Sanford.

Finance Committee—Wm. G. Bunce, Edward T. Forbes, James R. Alexander, Joseph W. Mauterstock, John Sanford.

Two hundred and seventeen votes were cast, and before the meeting adjourned the newly elected President and Vice President were conducted to their respective chairs by separate committees appointed for the purpose. Previously, however, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by a member, seconded, and adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, The Hon. Charles T. Mills, after having occupied the position of President of this club for two successive years, has resigned the same, notwithstanding that he has been warmly though unavailingly solicized to become a candidate for re-election; therefore, be it. Resolved, That while this club regard the manner that his duties have been uniformly discharged as entirely satisfactory in every respect, his exportance than been invariably that of a gentleman in his reportance than been invariably that of a gentleman for the proportion of the same of the word, fearless and impartial as an officer, and always reliable as a co-worker with us in behalf of our principles; and that we have always cherished towards him feelings of respect, friendship and regard, which time can only strengthen but not impair.

Resolved, That he be requested to accept the cordial and unanimous thanks of this club, for the faithful manner he has fulfilled the duties of its Presidency for two terms.

Resolved, That he foregoing prenamble and collidate in the daily papers, and that a copy thereof, properly attested, be presented to our late President by a special committee to be appointed this evening.

On taking their seats, the newly elected President and Vice-President thanked the slub for their unanimous election. Several members thereupon made remarks congratulating, which were, of course, responded to by the President and taken up again by the members. The meeting was prolonged much later than anticipated by the interchange of good

CHELMSPORD MONUMENT.—This monument, erected in honor of the herces of the Revolution, will be inaugurated Thursday, September 22, the 205th anniversary of the first public meeting in town. The bella of tho town will be rung, salutes fired, an ode will be sung, a dedicatory address delivered by Willard Parker, M. D., of New York, and addresses are expected from ex-President Prorce, Governor Banks, Hon. Henry Wilson, Season Clark, of New Hampshire; Rathy Waldo Emerson, and others. There will also be a procession and dinner.